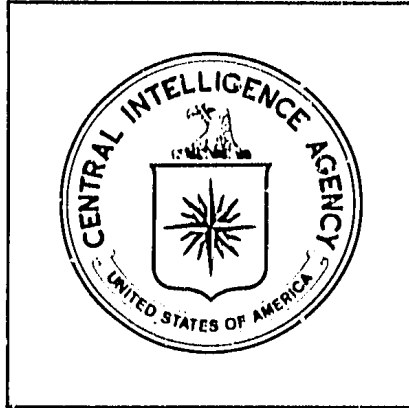


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Top Secret



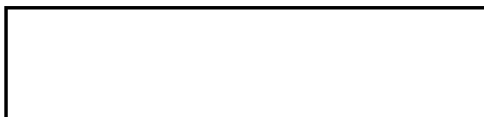
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STAFF NOTES:

Soviet Union Eastern Europe

State Department review completed

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Top Secret

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SOVIET UNION - EASTERN EUROPE

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CHRONOLOGY10

Yugoslavs' Review of NPT Policy:
A Bluff or a Threat?

Over the past several weeks, the Yugoslavs have been openly talking about re-examining their commitment to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. (Belgrade ratified the NPT on February 27, 1970.)

--The Yugoslavs were disruptive and stubborn at the Geneva NPT Review Conference in late May and publicly announced that Belgrade reserved the right to review its commitment to the treaty because the NPT may not be a sufficient guarantee of Yugoslav security.

--A series of press articles--some by military experts--has condemned the nuclear powers for expanding the arms race and has accused the US in particular of threatening to use tactical nuclear weapons against non-nuclear foes.

--Late last month, a member of the Yugoslav delegation to the Geneva talks reasserted that Belgrade might decide to "reclaim its sovereign right to acquire nuclear weapons."

The motives for Belgrade's warning that it might abrogate the NPT are unclear, but could include:

--Applying the squeaky-wheel approach to international affairs, in hopes of gaining special attention--and favors--from the great powers.

--Demonstrating its anger--and hoping to generate some international pressure--against states that have not signed or ratified the treaty.

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--Laying the political groundwork for
renouncing the NPT at a later date.

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On the political side, logic suggests that Belgrade will not abrogate the treaty. To do so would mean:

- A radical change in Yugoslavia's self-image as a nonaggressive "force for peace."
- The strong possibility of setting off an arms race in the unstable Balkans.
- A high political price tag on any foreign assistance in developing nuclear technology.

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[REDACTED]

--An expensive domestic effort that would
take a heavy toll of scarce investment
funds for many years.

[REDACTED]

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Although we believe the decision will probably
be no-go, the unpredictable Tito does not always
follow what we regard as logic in making his deci-
sions.

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[REDACTED]

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Soviet Sculptor May Try Again To Travel Abroad

Soviet sculptor Ernst Neizvestny, whose angry denunciation last week of the regime's refusal to let him travel abroad was widely publicized in the West, apparently will not let the matter rest for long. Western press reports indicate that he will at some point seek to have the decision reversed.

Last month, Neizvestny told the US embassy that his long-standing application for foreign travel had gone all the way to the Politburo [redacted] [redacted] When the regime turned him down on July 7, he reacted by calling a press conference with Western newsmen in Moscow. His frustration, concern, and anger evidently overcame his earlier determination not to publicize the case lest he jeopardize his chances.

Neizvestny was particularly incensed at the spurious official claim that his foreign travel was disapproved because it would split a family. Neizvestny is separated but not divorced from his wife, who did not apply to leave the country. The press once again failed to make clear that Neizvestny does not wish to leave as an emigrant but to travel abroad on a Soviet passport.

Now a more recent press report quotes Neizvestny as saying that notwithstanding the official ban on any appeal of the turndown for a year, he will try to plead his case by "approaching senior officials." This suggests that he has not given up all hope; it is also an implicit public reference to his earlier private claims of having a number of sympathizers among the middle and upper echelons of the Central Committee and elsewhere in Soviet officialdom. If Neizvestny's case was indeed considered by the Politburo, chances of an early reconsideration are slim.

[redacted]

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CHRONOLOGY

July 8

Soviet - North Korean trade protocol for 1975 is signed in Pyongyang. [REDACTED]

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Yugoslav Defense Minister Ljubicic begins a four-day, official visit to the UK. [REDACTED]

25X1

USSR Supreme Soviet convenes for its two-day, summer session; Deputy Premier Tikhonov delivers the principal speech. [REDACTED]

25X1

USSR Defense Minister Grechko confers with visiting Sudanese chief of staff Bashir. [REDACTED]

25X1

French Economics and Finance Minister Fourcade concludes an official visit to the USSR. [REDACTED]

25X1

July 9

Norwegian Foreign Minister Frydenlund ends a three-day, official visit to East Germany, where he signed a 10-year economic cooperation agreement. [REDACTED]

25X1

USSR and Turkey sign in Ankara an economic cooperation agreement which provides for Soviet aid in the expansion and construction of steel, aluminum, and power installations. [REDACTED]

25X1

French Foreign Trade Minister Segard begins an official visit to East Germany. [REDACTED]

25X1

USSR Supreme Soviet concludes its session, approving legislation effective January 1 to enhance efficiency in the use of mineral resources. [REDACTED]

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July 15, 1975

Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rohlicek returns home from economic talks in Poland. [REDACTED]

25X1

Yugoslav party secretary Dolanc confers with visiting East German Deputy Premier Mittag. [REDACTED]

25X1

US and the USSR resume bilateral talks on their Pacific Ocean fisheries problems. [REDACTED]

25X1

Romanian Foreign Minister Macovescu concludes his official visit to Mongolia where he met with party chief Tsedendal. [REDACTED]

25X1

Exiled Soviet author Solzhenitsyn addresses an AFL-CIO luncheon in New York City. [REDACTED]

25X1

Hungary and Guyana establish diplomatic relations. [REDACTED]

25X1

Romania requests emergency aid from the US to deal with the worst flooding since 1970. [REDACTED]

25X1

Brezhnev meets for a second time with Willy Brandt before the former West German chancellor departs the USSR after a week-long visit. [REDACTED]

25X1

Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov concludes a two-day, official visit to Hungary. [REDACTED]

25X1

July 10

USSR and Somalia sign a supplementary protocol to their 1974-75 plan for cultural cooperation. [REDACTED]

25X1

July 15, 1975

[REDACTED]

US and the USSR commence an unprecedented exchange of solar forecasts and radiation data. [REDACTED]

25X1

Secretary of State Kissinger opens two days of talks in Geneva with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko. [REDACTED]

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July 11

USSR signs a cooperation protocol with CERN, the Geneva-based European Organization for Nuclear Research. [REDACTED]

25X1

GDR Politburo member Mueckenberger concludes an official visit to the USSR. [REDACTED]

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July 12

Trinidad-Tobago Prime Minister Williams concludes a six-day, official visit to Romania. [REDACTED]

25X1

Vatican Archbishop Poggi concludes a 5-day visit to Budapest, reportedly seeking to regularize the status of several Hungarian dioceses. [REDACTED]

25X1

South Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh leaves Moscow for home. [REDACTED]

25X1

Poland and Czechoslovakia held joint military exercises in Silesia. [REDACTED]

25X1

July 14

Soviet Ambassador to the US Dobrynin returns to Washington from Moscow, where he had stayed briefly after leaving Geneva with Foreign Minister Gromyko. [REDACTED]

25X1

Austrian Chancellor Kreisky concludes a five-day, official visit to Romania where he met with President Ceausescu. [REDACTED]

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July 15, 1975

July 15

UK Foreign Secretary Callaghan concludes a three-day, official visit to Poland.

25X1

Joint Apollo-Soyuz space venture begins.

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FUTURE EVENTS

July

Mongolian Minister of Defense General Batyn Dorj to begin an official friendship visit to Hungary.

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July 17

Scheduled date for the Apollo-Soyuz rendezvous and docking.

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July 24

French Prime Minister Chirac to begin a five-day, official visit to Romania.

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July 30

Summit-level finale to CSCE expected to open in Helsinki.

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